LasPECIAL NOTICE.

ntive salesmen will be en-ners will receive attention-made PLEASANT AS 340

a price set by the propeley of the price will of comhing freely exhibited, but to the Store for cammades, i.e., the store for cammades, i.e., the store for cammades, i.e., the stationary of the store of the stationary of the store of the

SHAWL STORE.

LEGANT STOCK OF

LOW PRICES.

AND FEATHERS.

to order and the low hope it will be an in-a cull. Goods packed, at the shortest notice. March 18

nes, Bugles, Trumpets, Or-isical Merchandise. 1 Double Bass Viol String

ed and Repaired. L. Beston. tf. Frb. 25.

TH, THE TEETH.

FACTORY, AND MUSIC

RELIGIOUS.

[For the Boston Recorder.]

CLAIMS OF EPISCOPACY EXAMINED. What are the claims of Episcopacy? We that there is abroad a sickly spirit of chari. which is offended when any thing is said inst the doctrines or practices of any particusect or denomination. But, as Protestant istians, we think every opinion should be ight to the test of a thorough examination. re not unwilling to submit our own views nch examination; and when we attempt to those of other denominations, if we treat fairly, they have no reason to complain.

What, then, are the claims of Episcopacy tially Popish. They look to the church of as their Mother. They maintain that bishvalid when administered by one who can cities." his ordination back through the dark ages the Apostles. Of course, all the ministers ence, all our Congregational churches are no les and not to churches.

ages of Christianity." He says, moreover, the higher ranks of prelacy-archbishops, metrothe prevailing practice, so far as history ena- politans, patriarchs, popes. And, all this, had if not all the ecclesiastical forms of governwhich now exist in the world."

offices than those of pastors and deacons. Christianity.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1842.

was not the primitive order of the church, how throughout the Christian church? This is easily are successors of the apostles; and that minis- of the third century, "distinct parishes, with presordination and the confirmation of the laity byters allotted to them, were not yet known in

copal writers, as what we believe to be the matave not received their ordination through a ter of fact—that originally, the office of bishop line of bishops from the Apostolic age, are was simply that of the paster of a single church, isters at all; and all churches formed of and it is easy to account for the hierarchy which who have not received episcopal confir- has grown out of it. When the gospel was first on are no churches at all. Then, as a conber, in comparison with the whole, believed; so hes at all; all our ministers are laymen; all that, in a very large city, only one church would ptisms are void; and our ordinances are ad- be organized; and this would probably embrace ed without authority, by laymen, to con- all the believers in a large extent of country around. This is just what is now taking place Now, although we believe the thirty-nine artiand are willing to give credit for piety to on the Island of Hawaii, embraces upwards of Evangelical portion of the Episcopal church; 6,000 members; and his parish extends farther we say that there is no ground for charity than from Plymouth to Newburyport. It will be d feeling, when such claims are set up. easily seen, that, as the gospel continued to be of two things we are bound to do: either all preached, the number of Christians in the cities the extract which follows.

"Aug. 26, 1837. Sabbath.—This has been a ome Episcopalians, or else to resist such would be greatly increased, and new converts be we would resist the supremacy of the added, from a great distance in the country. In If the claims of Episcopacy are well this way, the number of Christians soon became ed, then we are all wrong, and cannot be so great that they could not all meet in one house; have any claim to the name of churches and the bishop or pastor's charge became more rist, till we become Episcopalians. If they extensive in the country. New churches were twell founded, then they are arrogant as- then built in the most distant parts of his charge. then built in the most distant parts of his charge.

This took place in some of the large cities before the end of the second century; but the practice with the practice of the use that has been made of the estorian bishop, now on a visit to this country.

The extent of these particles in the most distant parts of his charge.

This took place in some of the large cities before the end of the second century; but the practice did not become general until after the third century. But these new churches had no settled or estorian bishop, now on a visit to this country. We have been induced to write this article in assequence of the use that has been made of the sequence of the use that has been made of the storian bishop, now on a visit to this country, give celat to these claims, by bringing forward a usages of an ancient church, in order to trace Episcopacy, to the days of the apostles. But, a proves nothing to the point; and if it did, it all prove too much. If we are to take them as model of primitive church government, we stake them in full; and then we must not England does; but we must go on, and have the stake them in full; and then we must not England does; but we must go on, and have the state that the head of both church and state.

We have been induced to write this article in did not become general until after the third century. But these new churches had no settled or stated preachers. The extent of these parishes would require more labor than one man could perform; hence we find that, even in the apostles days, some of the churches, had a plurality of a prove too much. If we are to take them as model of primitive church government, we stake them in full; and then we must not England does; but we must go on, and have the state them in full; and then we must not the state them in full; and then we must not a model of primitive church government, we stake them in full; and then we must not the bead of each of these large churches, with several assistants, who were called previous the probability of the properties of the poor to the third century. But these new churches had no settled or stated preachers. The extent of these parishes would require more labor than one man could greye, and an severy for my sins, as committed as a sincerely penilent sunser—that I do hentily a sincerely penilent sunser—that I do hentily a sincerely penilent sunser—that I do hentily do hentily the would require more labor than one man could give, and an severy for us sins as committed by their days, some of the churches, had a plurality of ministers. At the period of which we are now as sold prove too much. If we are to take them as a model of primitive church government, we model of primitive church government government government government government government government government for the primitive form of church government; for the primitive form of church government; for the government government government government; for the government government government; for the government government government; for the government government; for the government government government; for the government government government; for the government government government; for the government go y date their origin no farther back than the #31, when Nestorius, their founder, was dee and excommunicated for alleged heresy, the general council of Ephesus. But, no one such as this direction. It was expected that they would all meet at one communion to the History of the their subjects, they have the present site of the pastor of the churchs, and every thing was done at his direction. It was expected that they would all meet at one communion of the first all the would know as many of the people as possible; and that they would all meet at one communion to the machinery of devotedness, is the heart of deep was a shiften to the greatest tenderness and solicitude, having the year of the church, and every thing was done at his direction. It was expected that they would all meet at one communion the sex with the present tenderness and solicitude, and the hope for your outset that, at this era, the form of church gorment was generally Episcopal, of the highest came so great that this could not be done, the present was generally Episcopal, of the highest came so great that this could not be done, the present was generally Episcopal, of the highest came so great that this could not be done, the present situation that they would all meet at one communion that the greatest tenderness and solicitude, has the you and all other friends.

The point in dispute lies further back, deep the present the pastor of the felds of labor, and the present the pastor of the felds of labor, and the present the great stream the sould know as many of the people as possible; and the present in the would know as many of the people as possible; and the heart of the pastor is happy, honored, and blessed among yourse, and done on the present the pastor is happy, honored, and blessed among yourse, and load the present the pastor is happy, honored, and blessed among the present present is all the churches. The point in dispute lies further back, deep the present the pastor of the fleds of labor, and the present present is the would find presen here; nor does there appear to be any cer- the ministers settled over the separate churches discreptably under very different forms of being divided into several, assumes the name of a keeping time. divine rule on this subject. Men may serve within these bounds. His original parish, now ment; and in point of fact, these modes diocese, and the bounds of each division, a parish. furing the prim- To the same gradual process may be traced all

discover it, "materially differed from grown up, before the period in which the Nesto-We shall not attempt, in this place, to set forth The Episcopal claim is founded on the assumpthe doctrine of ordination; but only to show the that an order of men was appointed by the absurdity of attempting to trace back the authories, as their successors, answering to that of tv of ordination through a long line of bishops, san bishops. They admit that the term bish- extending through eighteen centuries. It is conwherever it is used in the New Testament, trary to the genius and spirit of Christianity to the same as elder or overseer, answering suppose that the validity of all its ordinances at of pastor among us; but maintain that the must depend upon being able to trace back the sors of the apostles were too modest to as- observance of an outward ordinance through sucan equality with the apostles, and therefore cessive ages. Christianity is a spiritual religion; ed the second grade of ministers of their ti- and on this the principal stress is laid, both in the and gave them that of priest-(an office, by preaching of Christ and the writings of the aposay, which cannot be held by any man since tles. They make so little of outward forms, that at's day; for priests are ordained to offer gifts they never stop to describe them, or to give any sacrifices; (Heb. 8: 3.) but no such sacrifi- minute directions concerning the manner in which re required now, since Christ has, by one ofg. perfected forever them that are sanctified.) characteristic of all false religions, that they however, is but a miserable shift to avoid a make much of the exact performance of ceremo There is not the slightest evidence in nies. To be great sticklers for outward forms, New-Testament that the apostles had any therefore, is a mark of self-righteousness, and igssors; or that they left to the churches any norance of the great fundamental principle of

hat was peculiar in the apostolic office was But, if we must be able to trace the ordination nature not transmissible. On this subject of our ministers through a long line of bishops up ad of giving our own explanations, we will to the apostles, Episcopalians have as difficult a our readers with the testimony of Dr. task to perform as any others. They must go to y, Archbishop of Dublin. Coming from a the Mother church at Rome-the "mother of ate of the church of England, the testi- abominations;" but then they cannot be sure is invaluable. In his " Kingdom of Christ that they have the right succession, for, during a ted," he says, "Successors in the spostolic number of years, there were four popes contendthe spostles have none. As witnesses of ing for the supremacy; and some of the popes

tant of all,) was transmitted from them to the Christian ministry generally. Paul says, "He gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, prophets; and some, pastors and teachers." It does not appear, from this, that the offices of apostle, prophet, and evangelist, were given to the same people as the office of pastor and teacher. These are offices required only at peculiar times and in peculiar circumstances.

They are not permanent, but extraordinary offices.

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The first bishops of the United States did not receive episcopal consecration; and even to this account, and teacher. These are offices required only at peculiar times and in peculiar circumstances.

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The first bishops of the United States did not receive episcopal consecration; and even to this account, are not allowed to preach in English pulpits.

But, we cannot now pursue this subject farther.

All these things, however, concur to show that the succession has not didition to this, the specific intention of pleasing Christ in so doing, and you shall have your reward. Let your inward thought be, I am a child of God; for Jesus' sake I will abstain from all appearance of evil. How can I do aught that is evil, or even doubtful, and incur the risk of grieving my best friend.

The habit of laying open your whole heart, in communion with God, with the utmost honesty, requires a corresponding guilelessness, in your intercourse with your fellow men. Freedom from guile is not a com

But, it may be asked, if diocesan episcopacy the exclusive claims of Episcopacy belong to the assumptions of Popery, and have no foundation can we account for the fact that this form of gov- in truth. We do not mean, however, by any thing ernment came so early to prevail generally that we have said, to maintain that the Episcopal Church is not a church of Christ, nor that their accounted for. Archbishop Whately says, "A Ministers are not Ministers of Christ. We adchurch and a diocese seem to have been, for a con- mit that they are, so far as they possess the spirithigh church views of Episcopacy are now siderable time, co-extensive and identical. And each church or diocese, seems to have been perin the sight of God. But, we deny that they are fectly independent, as far as regards any power of control." And Milner says that, before the end Ministry.

Next week, we shall examine the Scripture authority for Congregationalism.

For the Boston Recorder. OUR TITLE TO THE SAINT'S REST. Extract of a letter from the late Mrs. Powers, Mis-

The circumstances under which this letter was written, are these. The plague had been raging extensively in Turkey. A few weeks previous, Mrs. Dwight and her son, John W., had died of that frightful disease at Constantinople, and at that time, Mr. and Mrs. Schneider were keeping quarantine in a neighboring village, a Greek girl in their family having been seized with it the week before, was carried to the Greek hospital, and, as afterwards appeared, died there the very day this extract was penned. During all those weeks of anxiety and of peri, Mrs. P. was giving unusual attention to a preparation for eternity. Under these circumstances of peculiar soleunity, she commenced a letter to her parents, brothers and sisters, with a detail of events respecting the family of Mr. S., and on the follows, way 201. ISS. Schholt. This had been supported by contact with the low-lay the extract which follows. The circumstances under which this letter was

very solemn and precious Sabbath to us. We have spent it alone, and have been making a very special examination of our hopes for eternity—of our title to the saint's rest. We have tried to be as thorough in this examination as if we knew this to be our last Sabbath on earth. As to all our secular concerns, we think we have before set

all appeared as it should, and yet the defect remained. It occurred at last to the maker that the balance wheel might have been touched by a magnet; upon examination this proved to be the case; the introduction of magnetic influence had ed the action of the watch. The new heart disciple. Fellow Christian, how is it with you? Are you shorn of spiritual strength, deprived of spiritual joy, and of connected in the tender love of Christ by the allowance of things doubtful, and especially by your unconcern to be strictly honest? Dishonesty is a fruitful source of doubts and distrust of the love of Christ; it may be the single source of your distrust, and you be quite scious of it. You will not suppose that I wish here to call your attention to the outward ob ance of the command, Thou shalt not sleat, ven-wide is the difference between mere abrvance of the command, I not made not sile eaven-wide is the difference between mere inence from purloining the property of y eighbor and the possession of an open, guile eart, abhorring the slightest departure f heart, abhorring the slightest departure from strict integrity. Have you learned to set your ace as a flint against that casuistry of a deceit face as a finit against that casuistry of a decert-ful heart which whispers, this thing I ought to have; I have a better title than he who holds it. That thing should have been given to me of right. This thing is small, unimportant, a thing of no value; that thing I have fairly earned, it ought not ice to have been withholden, and I will take

This or that addition to a story, will give it ore color, weight, or influence, it is a good use, and I must support it.

Jesus Christ spake always the simple truth; presented always things as they were; he did to exaggerate, depreciate, extenuate or pelliste, there is nothing in the character or, conduct of

THE CLERGYMAN'S WIDOW.

The reflecting portion of the world sympathize heartily with the sorrows of the widow; and of the sorrow and varieties of trials connected with all the valid Passes of widows, the pensive part of the public have a correct idea; but there is one the public have a correct idea; but there is one class of widows whose peculiar kind of change, distress, and desolation, is but rarely touched upon by those who draw on the sympathies of mankind; and yet of all the tribes of mourners, who may say to those who may pass by, "Is there any sorrow like unto my sorrow?" the widows of the clergy are that most afflicted class; between them and other widows there are no few shots of them and other widows there are no few shades of

the poor, is yet unique.

In the pastor is still more free, and less affected by caste; to-day the guest of nobles, tomorrow on mountain and moor, the visitor of the windswept but, he sits with the peasant and the peasant's children; travel, and the free wind of heaven have given a relish to the humble food which is timidly yet affectionately offered; and, if he partakes with the poor man of oaten cake or the more humble potato, a sacred blessing on his honored humble potato, a sacred blessing on his honored takes with the poor man of oaten cake of the more humble potato, a sacred blessing on his honored head goes up from the host, and from that poor household; and the pastor returns homeward, not less a pastor, nor less suited for the work of the ministry, nor yet for mingling with the great—because, like his heavenly Master, he loved the poor, and because the poor "ministered to him of their substance."

trevigor and most energetic usefulness, the paster is
summoned to give an account of his stewardship
by a
—and the woman, still young, and expecting
aught else than this, is suddenly bereaved; long,
long does it appear but a dream, and tears seem
had long does it appear but a dream, and tears seem
ured
ate array are but as a dream only; slowly and
wearly the vision is invested with substantiality,
high particular that it is simple. and bitter truth demonstrates that it is simply awful " matter of fact."—the voice silent; the flock deserted—the house masterless—the kind and the true, and the faithful, departed; her joys clouded—her hopes withered—her babes

A few brief weeks, and the glebe house must be resigned, the sunny lawn where the children be resigned, the sunny lawn where the children sported, the garden, with its endless pleasure, and the flowers which the children had planted, and on which the departed had smiled, each thing famil-iar is to be forsaken, and the world is all before her—her children partake of her bitterness; and in their fond memories, in after years, revert to the possession which, for a season, was theirs. Cow-per, spostrophizing his beloved parent's picture, and full of the reminiscences of scenes "where early childhood strayed," writes thus:—

Where once we strayed our name is heard no more; Children not thine have trod my nursery floor. That once we called the past'ral house our own; Short-lived possession ! but the record fair. That memory keeps of all thy kindness there, Still outlives many a storm that has effaced. A thousand other things less dearly traced."

But at the moment when widowhood is new, But at the moment when widownood is new, and the sorrowing heart scarcely fif or deliberation, where are the widow and the fatherless to turn! It is precious to think that a voice from heaven has proclaimed, "Leave thy fatherless to me, I will preserve them alive; and thy widows, There is nothing in the character or conduct of Lesus that savors of the slightest complacency in dishonesty. Selfishness is the antagonist of holidishonesty. Selfishness is the antagonist of holidishonesty.

that he lived in the neighborhood of one such as he now describes. Her husband had been one of intercourse with your fellow men. Freedom from guils is not a common attainment. Jesus distinguished Nathaniel for his possession of it, and evidently loved him. Win if possible the same salutation from the Lamb of God, "Behold an Israelite indeed in whom is no guile," and the angel's salutation shall not long be deferred, "O, man, greatly beloved!"

D. that he lived in the neighborhood of one such as he now describes. Her husband had been one of eloquence and popularity in his day. Families, in baptizing their children, were went to call them by the pastor's beloved name. His widow survived him some thirty years. At the time of the witer's visit she was not far distant from the "better land." She was very lonely; a humble habiter starting the little as weekly above the property of the little as weekly above the little above the little as weekly above the little as weekly above the little abov writer's visit she was not far distant from the "better land." She was very lonely; a humble habitation, a prophet's chamber in its furniture, the Bible of ancient days on the table; that Bible, and
an aged servant, all that had stood by her; and there
she sat, day after day, "forgetting the world, by
the world forgot;" her very existence forgotten,
and it was happy work to kneel beside that widow indeed, and, though not of her household of
faith, yet loving her for her Master's sake, and for
the sake of the work with which her husband was
connected, to pour forth prayer on her behalf to connected, to pour forth prayer on her behalf to the God of the widow. She appeared to be greatly comforted, and doubtless many hurried and vivid remembrances were busy in her lone mind. Not long after the papers anounced the death of Not long after the papers announced the death of Mrs.

Not long after the papers announced the death of Mrs.

and some who read expressed astonishment, and said, "they thought she had been dead many years."

The families of preachers are often the worst attended to, and, while their flocks, "have bread to spare." Their own its little case may be have the

attended to, and, while their flocks, "have bread to spare," their own little ones may be hungry.—
They are also often engaged in plans so gigantic, in studies so profound, in labors so multifarious, that they are too apt to forget "what the end may be;" the sickness and the sorrow, the mourning congregation, the eyes of many tears, the dismission of the sickness and the sorrow, the dismission of the sickness and the sorrow. chancel, and pulpit, and vestry, and commitee; the platform trodden by other feet, the meet ing nusied before other voices, the nearts occu-pied by other messengers of truth, and the shroud and coffin, the portion of their earthly tabernacle while wife and little ones, to use the language of the beautiful chaunt of Wolff, "sit alone and weep."—Ulster Times.

COMPARATIVE CLAIMS OF THE HOME MISSIONARY CAUSE.

It is exceedingly difficult to speak of the com-parative claims of different forms of benevolent effort, without being misunderstood. If an agent or an editor make an urgent appeal in behalf of one society, he is almost certain to be regarded as one society, he is almost certain to be regarded as implying some disparagement of others. It is on this account, that we begin the present article in favor of enlarged Home Missionary operations, by assuring the reader, that if he draw from our remarks any conclusion that shall weaken the hold of Foreign Missions on his heart, we shall have produced a result which we deprecate, and intend most carefully to avoid. The Spirit of Foreign Missions is the spirit of philanthrophy, of the apostles, of Christ. Its prevalence is at once the means and the measure of the revival of true, primitive Christianity; and had we a hundred "tangues of men and of angels," they should all plead for the intrinsic dignity of the work, and urge apon the churches its hearty and liberal support, as essential to a living piety and to the salvation of the world. When we advocate the sister cause of missions to our own countrymen, we do not think induity is frequent—should any want be manifested, it is often eagerly yet delicately supplied.

The pastor's wife is happy amidst all this din of usefulness, kindliness, and comfort; and if her husband be faithful in the pulpit, and from house to house, and if her own heart responds to every gospel promise, and rejoices in every prospect of souls won from death to life, then indeed are her "lines cast in pleasant places."—" Praise the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name!"

Thus full and overflowing is the cup of her supplied.

When we advocate the sister cause of missions to our own countrymen, we do not think of disparaging the claims of Foreign Missions, any more than the mother, who begs bread for one child, thinks of robbing its equally loved and equally needy brother. Indeed we can see no established the supplied of the supplied of the supplied in the past of the supplied.

Thus full and overflowing is the cup of her supplied.

[For the Boston Recorder.]

THE BELOVED DISCIPLE.—NO. XVIII.

HONESTY.

A very valuable watch was once taken to its maker with the complaint, it fails entirely in keeping time. The machinery was examined most thoroughly again and again without success; all appeared as it should, and vet the defect re
left suppose that the process of years had silently—fleetly rolled on.—and that the desk and pulpit must know its transient possessor no more; suppose, "full of years and honors, the aged man of God," like a "ripe shock of corn," is to be gathered to his predecessors—and that she—the loved most thoroughly again and again without success; a case not unfrequent—that, in the midst of life's on American Christians, the HOME MISSIONARY cityer of the control of the public mind, before thome Missions were attempted on a large scale. But whatever may have caused the existing proportion of public read to his predecessors—and that she—the loved may have caused the existing proportion of public read to his predecessors—the beautiful the fact that various causes early combined to just the fact that various causes early combined to just the fact that various causes early combined to just the fact that various causes early combined to just the fact that various causes early combined to just the fact that various causes early combined to just the fact that various causes early combined to just the fact that various causes early combined to just the fact that various causes early combined to just the fact that various causes early combined to just the fact that various causes early combined to just the fact that various causes early combined to just the fact that various causes early combined to just the fact that various causes early combined to just the fact that various causes early combined to just the fact that various causes early combined to just the fact that various causes are like fact

Our duties modified by our relations.

Whatever duties we owe to the various parts of the world, it cannot be denied that there is a nat-ural order in them. The people of Great Britain, ead the Gospel throughout that island than we spread the Gospel throughout that island than we are; and for this plain reason, that it is their own home—they are there, with all their knowledge of the case and their means of influence; we, on the contrary, with all our means, are far removed. For the same reason, American Christians have a paramount duty to discharge to their own cou try. That those with whom our relations are ost intimate, to whom tee alone have free access, ave the first claim on our care, is a principle to have the first claim on our care, is a principle too plain to need argument. This order of nature we cannot violate, without violating the divine con-stitution which has given us different relations with different portions of mankind. If, then, see do not make adequate exertions for the salvation of our country, scho will make them? rselves ought to make them? The duty of la ourselves ought to make them? The duty of laboring for the heathern, we share in common with other Christian nations; the duty of converting our own land, we divide with none. The responsibility of the human agency in this work rests upon ourselves alone.

Emergencies of the Home field.

And what are the circumstances which den strate the magnitude of this duty? One is the fact, that the subject of our Home efforts, is this fact, that the subject of our Home cuotes, great nation—great in its physical resources as probable influence; impetuous in its enterprist tossing like the ocean with popular convulsion and constantly in jeopardy of being torn by the converse of the constantly in the converse of the co tossing like the occan with popular convuisions and constantly in jeopardy of being torn by the explosion of the elements which it embosoms. Besides these home-bred dangers, others no less threatening are imported from abroad. The territory of this nation is an unlimited and inviting field to which the human swarms are gathering from other lands. The crumbling dynasties of the Old Warld are spuling hither materials to rethe Old World are sending hither materials to reonstruct the fabrics which are there tottering to Already the foundations are laid for social

WHOLE NO. 1375.

hands find to do for our country with all our might. There is said to be a hill in Europe, from the top of which bursts forth a spring, and that the removal of a single spade-full of earth may determine whether its waters shall fall into the Rbine, and thus reach the Atlantic; or whether they shall flow in the opposite direction, and min-gle with the sources of the Danube, that winds its way through many distant states, and is finally lost in the waves of the Euxine. So diverse are the ends towards which the current of our na-tion's destiny may be turned; and Now is the time, and This the generation which is to deter-mine which way the stream shall run. A few years have greatly altered the moral aspect of the nation; and a few years more will make greater changes still. An era in our history seems to be at hand, and many a heart is failing for fear of the events that will follow. Whatever is done to give an evangelical type to those events must be done an evangelical type to those events must be done soon. A dollar expended for the salvation of the soon. A dollar expended for the salvation of the country ten years ago, was worth two expended now; and the same amount now will far exceed in usefulness what it will if not employed until ten years hence. This is the day of our country's salvation; a few thousands of treasure may prevent her ruin; millions might fail to retrieve it!

A BETHEL AT SEA.

A BETHEL AT SEA.

Messrs. Editors,—In November last, you noticed in the columns of the Christian Observer, the "Remarkable Crew," of the Delight, who had then recently sailed in that Brig for South America. Those of your readers who feel interested in the spiritual welfare of seamen, will no doubt be gratified to hear from that crew, all of whom save one, are professedly pious men. The following is an extract of a letter from one of their number, to Mr. J. P. L.——e, of this city; dated at "Monte Vidro, Jan. 20, 1842.

We arrived in this port on the 15th, making a passage of 54 days. The Lord has indeed and of a truth been with us. Evidently has the finger of Providence guided us through dangers seen and unseen, while many of our fellow seamen have nuct with disasters; while many more deserving than we are, have been swallowed up in the mighty deep, there to lie till the "sea shall

deserving than we are, have been swallowed up in the mighty deep, there to lie till the "sea shall give up her dead." Yet ure are still on praying ground. This brig has been indeed a Bethel.—The song of thanksgiving and the voice of prayer has morning and evening ascended to a throne of grace, and I trust (with yours) has been accepted as a sweet-smelling sacrifice. O, dear sir, there is nothing worth living for but God. There is nothing in this vain world like the pure religion of Jesus. I count the riches, yea, a princely diadem, but dross and filth, so the pure religion of Jesus. I count the riches, yea, a princely diadem, but dross and filth, so that I may win Christ and gain the crown immortal. Oh! what a treasure I have found—even the pearl of great price; that which moth or rust doth not corrupt, nor thieves break through to steal. Oh, when I contemplate the goodness of God to such a wretch as I am, I exclaim with the Psalmist, "Lord, what is man, that thou art so very mindful of him: or the son of man, that thou regardest him." Surely not for any good thing I have done. No: it was nothing but love and mercy that our blessed Saviour gave his precious blood as a propriitation for our sins. Oh! therein was love indeed. Oh! that millions of my fellow-seamen may flock to the blood-stained Cross, and taste of His redeeming love. The Lord has been doing great things in this ship. Cross, and taste of His redeeming love. The Lord has been doing great things in this ship. We have (with one exception) shipped in the good ship Zion. Oh! may the Lord, in his good time, hasten that day when the abundance of the sea shall be converted to him; when all the ends of the earth shall call upon his name. Yea, let the praises of God resound from pole to pole. I long to see that happy day, when every ship shall be a Bethel; when every seaman's heart shall become a fit temple for the in-dwelling. heart shall become a fit temple for the in-dwelling of the Holy Spirit,-Our captain is, indeed, a

tracts you give him: he has distributed some of them in Spanish. The blowy weather has pre-vented us from visiting the shipping, as we have not yet come to our mooring. There have been several disasters. The ship Osage, of Philadel-phia, was cast away on the English bank in Rio pmia, was cast away on the Lagrisa bank in Age de la Plata, on the night of the 12th, in a fog.—All hands were providentally saved. For the last few days it blew a "Pampero." One American brig, the George Henry, of Portland, drove ashore on the night of the 18th, and is not expected to be got off; and it is to be feared that the bark Ohio, of Philadelphia, which left this port on Sun Onio, of Philadelphia, which left this port on Sinday morning, is lost, as we have learned this day "that one of her boats was picked up on the beach with four men in her dead." O, how thankful we ought to be for the Lord's kind care and preservation towards us. "Praise the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless his name." - Christian Observer.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

We copy the following from the Daily Cour-rant of the 20th inst:

In an account of the death of the Roman Cath-olic Bishop England, taken from the Charletton Patriot, it is said—" Bishop England has been a resident of our city for 22 years, during which period he has presided over the diocese committee to his charge, comprising the States of South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia, with sin-Caronna, North Caronna, and Georgia, win singular talent for both ciril and ecclesiastical administration." As the Catholic Bishops are appointed by the Pope, whose residence is at Rome, in Italy, it is going great lengths to allow him to extend even ecclesiastical jurisdiction in this Re-public. But we have not before been informed, that public. But we have not before been informed, that even by his own power, or through the agency of his Hierarchy in this country, he has attempted to exercise ciril jurisdiction among us. If this be the fact, however, it will be well for some person, who has resided within the scope of his authority, to inform the public over what cases that authority has been extended, by what laws it was govty has been extended, by what have it was governed, in what way these laws have been enforced, and in what manner His Holiness' decrees and decisions have been executed. If we are not mistaken, this deceased dignitary of the papal church, during his life time, bore the title of "INQUISITOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES."

We should like to know whether his civil admin. We should like to know whether his civil admir istration was derived from this far-famed tribunal istration was derived from this far-famed tribunal, commonly called the "Holy Office," and to what cases it extended. As the Popish power appears to be rapidly gaining strength in this country, it would be well to have its jurisdiction accurately pointed out and defined, that we Protestants may know on what ground we stand, and when we are safe from its influence, how far we are governed

safe from its influence, how far we are governed by our own laws, and to what extent we are amenable to his.

The above suggestions and inquiries are not without interest. When we find the secular and political press of our own country talking of the civil as well as the ecclesiastical authority exercised among us by the titled dignitaries of a foreign power, the inquiry certainly is not wholly unimportant, How large a horn has the "Benst" in the United States? In other words, what is the extent of the Pope's civil jurisdiction in this

lesus that savors of the slightest compracted dishonesty. Selfishness is the antagonist of holiness; selfishness disregards the rights of others; deviates from the simple truth, covers that which is not our own, invents a thousand specious pallitations for departures from integrity.

Fellow Disciple, eager to win the love of Christ, heed well this treacherous self. It stands with the self-th this treacherous self. It stands with the self-th this thousand machinations to oppose the attached the self-th three self-th three self-th three self-th three self-th three self-three sel rrection,-as dispensers of miraculous gifts, have been excommunicated by others. And how institutions such as our fathers knew not. For eign Papists are planting our fairest territories thick with their schools. Colony after colony of men of a strange tongue and stranger associations ave no successors." The apostolic office, shall we know but the whole succession may that of Prophets, was extraordinary-given have been vitiated, by coming through a man have been vitiated, by coming through a man for establishing the order of the Christian ch; and of course, when that order was blished, their peculiar office ceased; but their peculiar office ceased; but their peculiar office ceased; but their from Scotland, not from Rome, and received their from Rome, and r are possessing themselves of our soil, and gatherng around our ballot boxes.

Facts like these admonish us to do what our country?—Ch. Sec'y.

ARDING.

A Front Parlor and Bed Roess

etth hoard. A few Single Gentle

as above. 6w. Merch 25.

eeth.
Gold Plate from \$3 to \$5—for selto \$2.50—Filling with pure Gold
ent from 50 cts. to \$1,00—Filling with
50—Filling with Tin from 50 to 5.

nk, Factory, and CH CLOCKS. pared to furnish Clocks for Charches buildings of superior workmanship.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1842.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

[We some time since informed our readers, that the Rev. ROBERT BAIRD had promised to forward a series of Letters for the Recorder after his return to Europe. We have received the first Letter of the series, which we give this week. Other Communications we hope to receive in due time.] PARIS, APRIL 16, 1842.

My DEAR MR. WILLIS:-

When I left the United States, I little thought that three months and more should elapse after my arrival in Europe, before I could find time to write you even the first letter of the series which 1 nised you for the Recorder. But so it has been. promised you for the Recorder. But so it has been My official labors have been so numerous and so pressing, that until this day I have not been able do. But thanks be to God, I have been enabled to get my work into such a state that I shall now able to write you something or other almost every week; though you must not expect any thing long. You must allow me, also, to write what will be very miscellaneous; for I shall put down from time to time just what happens to arrest my attention, and may seem likely to interest your read-

I have in my mind quite a variety of topics o which I shall in the course of a week or two write you a number of letters, in order to put the present state of the Protestant religion in France before you; after that I shall give you notices of such occurre relating to the religious affairs of the old world as may with God's blessing, interest your readers, and do good to His cause, whom we, each in his respective spheres, are en

deavoring to serve.

In the remainder of this letter, allow me to give you some account of the operations of our Foreign Evangelical Society in France, in which many of your readers, I am sure, take not a little interest.

You are probably aware, that when we com menced our efforts in behalf of France in 1835, by means of a Committee or small association, it was our expectation chiefly to aid the Evangelical Socicties of Paris and Geneva. This course we pursued for six years, giving them our aid to as great an extent as our means permitted. But as the work took a greater extension, we were led to believe that some change in our plan was necessary, in order to create and sustain a greater interest in our churches at home. For this purpose the Society appointed a Committee of Correspondence at Geneva, composed of gentlemen who are almost without exception members of the Geneva Evangelical Society. Through that Committee the Society now acts, in what it does in the eastern part of France, whether in connexion with the Geneva Evangelical Society or independently of it. By that Committee matters are so arranged that we own, and which the Churches at home can be made to enter into with a livelier interest. At the same in the habit of supplying, time we are helping the Paris Evangelical Society. The Westmin ster Review contains an article of

Last summer, we sent to the Paris Society, the sum of \$2,000, or more than 10,000 francs. We have furnished. It is accompanied with many also sent \$1000 to the Geneva Society, and \$1000 drawings which much facilitate the understanding Europe, we have given to the Geneva Society, which have been appropriated to other Societies are taking a greater extension in this kingdom.

At this moment we have 33 colporteurs in the field, supported by our Society, and expect to add pathy. Occasionally it has a powerful article. another in a day or two. Of these 34 colporteurs, 32 labor in connexion with the Geneva Evangelical Society, and are supported through our Committee at Geneva; and 12 labor independently o it. We also have five evangelists and ordained ministers; one of whom was a year ago a Roman Catholic priest. Two of our ordained ministers are stationed at St. Etienne and Theirs, where they are laboring with great acceptance. In addition to these, we have two or three students who are preparing to be evangelist-colporteurs.

To support these various laborers, we have not church, or individual who gives us \$50 per annum. may support a colporteur during the winter or The sum of \$175 will support a colporteur the whole year. And upon the plan found no where else. which we now pursue, every association which of the work in this and other countries.

great enterpize. Yours, &c. R. BAIRD.

[Correspondence of the Boston Recorder.]

SOUTH AMERICA. Burnes Avers, 8th March, 1842.

Dear Sir,-The interesting ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Chapel, now being built in this city, took place on the 31st of January. At 11 o'clock A. M. the subscribers and friends generally assembled, and occupied the ground. The Rev. John Dempup an impressive prayer, and invoked the Divine blessing. A leaden box, containing disciple. His brethren were laboring amid the aments relating to the institution, some late English and American newspapers, coins, &c. befor the purpose, and the stone laid by Amory Ed- bers-he was in his place at the communion table wards, Esq , United States Consul, in the name of -in his place in Sabbath services. But in the the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost. An prayer-meeting there was a vacancy. Why should Lockport have come forward and taken the pledge, ses to sell it. The few thousand Chinese of the opriate address was delivered by the Rev. O. R. Howard, which concluded the services.

Thus has the foundation stone of the Third Protestant Church been laid in Buenos Ayres, affording a pleasing proof that there is at least some religious toleration on the part of the people-and nsiderable interest on the part of foreigners to perpetuate their own mode of worshipping God. for such a purpose? Does he shrink from taking Excellency, the Minister of Finance, Don Manuel Insiarte;-the under Secretary of the Foreign Department, Don Manuel Irigoyen ;-the under Secretary of the Home Department, Don Augustin Garrigos and the Chief of Police, Don Bernardo Victorica, were present, as also several of the foreign in the latter he may have something to do? Consuls by special invitation.

BRITISH PERIODICALS FOR APRIL.

The last London Quarterly does not contain a review of any American work. There is nothing in it particularly interesting to its transatlantic readers, unless it be the last article, which discusses at great length, certain points relating to the estab-lished church. The paper seems to be anti-Oxford in its tendency, and eulogizes the character and measures of the early reformers in England. The and feelings of Sir Robert Peel, and his ministry The great mass of the governors of the established nion, both secular and spiritual, desire nothing so much as to heal the schism in the ranks of the church. They care little for the evangelicals or the tractarians. Peace, moderation, abstinence from controversy, are their watchwords. Present appearances would seem to show that the excite t has reached its height.

The Christian Observer contains no article on to make an attempt to fulfil what I had engaged to Oxford affairs. It has a letter from our countrytryman, the Rev. Robert Baird, on the state of religion in France. It seems to be the first of a series. He speaks of having had pleasant interviews with the editor, Rev. S. C. Wilks. The number contains a review of the Life of a very pious and venerable minister of the established church in London, Rev. Watts Wilkinson. The Observer is not characterised by so much talent or liberality towards Dissenters, as when it numbered among its contributors, Mr. Simeon, Mr. Wilberforce, bishop Wilson, Legh Richmond, and Hannah More.

The Eclectic has a well written review of Gaus sen on Inspiration, lately translated by Mr. Kirk. The reviewer commends the book in very decided terms in several respects. He objects to the air of dogmatism, which Mr. Gaussen sometimes shows, perhaps unintentionally, and suggests some difficulties which lie against the theory which he defends. The publication of the book is certainly opportune, both in this country and in England, as it may lead to discussions which will establish the divine authority of the Bible on a firmer basis. It is, perhaps, to be the great theological question of the times. On this point, infidelity, in its various forms, is making its heaviest assaults on the fortress of truth. The efforts of Strauss in Germany are nothinfluences hostile to Christianity, which have been more or less apparent in every country of Christen-

The Eclectic Review is the well known organ of the Congregational Dissenters, and, to some ex-tent, of the Baptists. It has more life, piquancy, versatility, than the Christian Observer more strictly a reviewer. It embraces a far wider range of subjects. It has more of the stir of poli tics; coinciding on many topics with the Edin burgh. It has the deficiency, which all me publications must have. Inferior, crude, ill-adjust ed articles, are admitted. Many pieces are ined, upon which the authors have not read and med itated sufficiently. We miss of late years the gehave now a definite work, which we can call our ographical reviews, which its former editor, Josiah onder, author of the " Modern Traveller," was

directly, and to some extent the Geneva Society also, | considerable value on the illustrations of the Bible which recent discoveries in Egyptian antiquities to our Committee at Geneva. Since my return to of the subject. It is not, however, done so skilfully nor so much at length as could be wished. \$500 to aid the Theological School which is under remaining articles in the No, we have not looked its care, and upwards of \$3,000 to our Committee at. Unike its two great contemporaries, the Westat Geneva. This is exclusive of smaller sums minster contains many brief literary notices, which and objects. You will see from this, that our efforts general, we think, is hardly worth reprinting in this ountry. It is the organ of the radicals, the Benthamites and others, with whom we have little symtone towards this country, has been generally con-

The last No. of the Foreign Quarterly does not appear to be marked by any great ability, nor to ontain any discussion which will be particularly teresting to American readers. Its miscellaneous intelligence, with the exception of the trash shout operas and theatres, is always interesting. Much more might be done in this way, as its co manifestly have access to ample sources of intelligence in respect to continental matters. In the reviews, a disproportionate attention has been paid to an thirty associations formed, which we Italian literature. The whole series of the foreign hope will continue to aid us. Any Association, quarterly, (commenced in 1827) now amounting s about 30 volumes, is of great value. The earlier volumes, particularly, contain discussions and information of permanent interest, which are to be

Blackwood's Magazine has a remarkable uniform supports a colporteur will receive some notices ity. It has wit, sarcasm, learning, toryism, non-from time to time of his labors, besides having sense, and falseliood in about equal proportions. It in the columns of our Quarterly paper full accounts | has so many attractions, that it will be read in this country, though it is in deadly hostility to our We feel greatly encouraged by our past success,

American feelings and institutions. Its thoroughs contact with a holy God as is thus fornished, the

Dyaks. The Chinese are wholly engrossed by the

HARMONY PRESENTERY.—This Body, embra and present prospects. The Lord is preparing the going spirit is not the least of its interesting peculi-way for the regeneration of the countries which have arities. Truth and consistency is of no account long been cursed with superstition and infidelity, compared with the tory ministry, the aristocracy less than 200,000 Bibles and Testaments will and the established church. For a specimen of its be distributed in France this year by the many accommodating conscience, see its articles for the last eighteen months, on the war in Affghanistan prayers and those of our readers in behalf of this It is mournful to contemplate the little Christian influence, or rather the wide-spread unchristian influence, which is exerted by this popular journal. To make its readers laugh, and to abuse its opponenta, appears to be one great object of its ex-istence. It has long been edited by a professor of moral philosophy, in connection with the Presby terian church of Scotland.

HE SHOULD ATTEND UPON THE PREACHING.

But the prayer-meeting which was to precede the preaching, he should not attend. He was a deep interest of a revival, in such meetings, to extend its power. And they needed the help of that things." losely sealed, was deposited in a cavity left brother. His name was on the list of church memthere be? He was invited to ren often urged him to come. His pastor, grieved to violate it. by the vacancy, sought to have him fill it by his presence. An observing world looked on to make

Does not that disciple love prayer-meetings Is there any thing forbidding in such an association them with the people of God? Is he a part in troubled lest he should be called on to aid in carrying on the meeting? Does he prefer the meeting where there is preaching to the prayer-meeting, be cause in the former he will have nothing to do, and

If a disciple's mind shrinks from a prayer-meeting It is to be hoped that this church will be finish. if he easily and readily and commonly finds some this to be noped that this charter, and permanent preaching established for the encouragement and assistance of God's people.

Yours,

N. excuse for not being there, he does several things worth the most deep and solumn ponderings of his own heart.

feet of Christian character. Social prayer is of as from drunkenness. high obligation as any Christian duty. Peculiar of the Saviour, " Where two or three are met together in my name, there am I in the midst of drunkards. them." If that disciple dislikes social prayer, he is from his Lord by declining attendance on then

tone of the discussion is mild and conciliatory. It has made a special recognition of his special interis, doubtless, written in accordance with the views est in social meetings for prayer; but that disciple records his own difference of views and feelings Now if he and the Saviour were alike, they would agree as touching this thing. But there is a manifest variance between them. And here is an alarming fact. It calls attention to that important test of Christian character, " Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his.

2. This disciple weakens the hands of his brethren. How cheering are full ranks in the conflict Christians are waging with sin! How animating when the members of aChurch can look round about all here." But the reverse is true, when every third or fifth disciple is missing; when one and another looks about him, and finds himself lonely, because numbers are absent. The aspect is cold and discouraging. The sight of the eye affects the heart .- The heart faints. That unfaithful disciple has an agency in this. His absence is the loosening of one of the stones of the arch. He break one of the threads of the cable that holds the ship.

3. His neglect lessens the importance of religion

in the eyes of sinners. They account for this neglect on the ground of that disciple's low sense of the value of religion. Deep interest in it, they know, fills the prayer-meeting. Indifference to such a place gives them the conviction of a languid inerest in the subject on the part of the absent. Here they have a fair occasion for palliating their own neglect.

Will you not, dear Christian friend, attend the next prayer-meeting? It will comfort your pastor, and strengthen his hands, and those of your breth ren. It will take a stumbling-block out of the way the wicked. It will tend to the spiritual welfare of your own soul. And panetuality and persever ing more than the concentration in a single mind of snee herein, in the spirit of true religion, and will make you an agent in increasing the glory and beauty of Zion.

A HINT TO YOUNG CONVERTS.

It respects the importance of secret prayer. Ther re many things to seduce you from it, such as the aber and variety of the meetings you feel bound and anxious to attend; the consciousness of your ignorance of divine things, and your eagerness to read the Scriptures or religious books, or attend on public instruction; the plea of want of time, as so uch of it is taken up in various religious doings and most especially will your great adversary Satan. seduce you from it, if it be within his power. Your closet shall not be a frequented place if he can But what powerful motives draw you there !

L. The express and solemn injunction of you Lord, " When thou prayest, enter into thy closet," dec. This evidently implies the having a place of retirement used for this very pur

2. You will get the most realizing views of diand eternal things and fix, most deeply a sense of them in your mind by this duty. You are then alone with God. The world's appeals to the ear and the eye are no longer made. A solemn stillness being, whose holy presence you are in the best cirstances for realizing. There is nothing to hinder the intense fixedness of the soul upon God. There are no circumstances in which you can get so nigh to God, even coming into " the secret place of the Almighty," and none that will give so great reality to the things pertaining to the kingdom of

3. No other kind of devotion can be a substitute for this. In all others, you are associated with felow worshippers. You are acting with them, and there will not be so strict a sense of individual responsibility as there must be when alone and presenting your own case before God. Here you supply your own private wants as a needy and depentheing. Here you can gain strength for duty which no associated form of worship can possibly

Said an able and devoted minister of the gospel. day, and pray in every house, yet I feel this cannot take the place of private communion with God. I the Society. must go to my Heavenly Father, on my own per-sonal account, and refresh myself by secret interwretched in its emptiness."

heart, that secret devotion only can give. In such missionary efforts among the Mohammedans and tian spirit, and on Christian principles. soul cannot but have impressive, humbling views and in close connexion with, the glorious luminary of the universe, and it cannot but be itself illumina.

and spirits distilled from rice. None of the higher classes of Mohammedans can be prevailed upon ted by his beams.

regular, daily, secret prayer-a time and a place- listen more than once to the preaching of the gosstrong man has fullen through failure here. Many a beautiful flower has pined and withered, for it their books. had not struck this root deeply into the earth. Let nothing seduce you from this imperious duty. Suffer no other religious duty to take its place. Put it in the fore front of your most deeply-felt obligation that the fore front of your most deeply-felt obligation. had not struck this root deeply into the earth. Let ons. It will give, if faithfully performed, life and Journal. spirit, and joy, to all other religious duties. It will ngly knit together the spiritual fabric, and powerfully sid you in rapidly attaining Christian

In Little Falls, Herkimer Co. 1460 signatures In Little Falls, Herkimer Co. Flore agglesia.

We work obtained to the Temperance pledge in a single week. Many of these had been the victims of second the second that the Governor, though an Episcopa been built, and the Governor beautiful it. he idea to be a second to b this burning vice.
In the village of New Port, N. Y. almost the en-

e community have signed the pledge, and many drunkards are now rejoicing in hopes renewed, and eace and harmony restored.

The patriotic ladies of Albany to the number of The patriotic ladies of Albany to the number of court 300 have formed a "Dorcas Temperance Society," hoping to act more efficiently for the relief of the reformed inebriate and his suffering family by a distinct and separate organization, than if conted with other societies.

In the same city, a society of young men, (200) never before taken the pledge, and they spare nei- will permit.

1. He manifests a most serious and alarming de- ther time nor money to reclaim their fellow men | RHODE ISLAND SABBATH SCHOOL USION.—Not | INTERESTS OF ACRECULTURE.—Mr. Jah.

value is attached to it by that precious promise same city numbers 856, of whom seven eighths at of 1,750 teachers. In the libraries belonging to them,

L. Pike

In the short space of three weeks, over 700 husession of the comforts and pleasures of a sober

In Pennsylvania 1500 stills were in operation it 1815; now there are only 15.

The General Council of the Cherokees have passed a law that all persons bringing in or retailing spirituous liquors in the Cherokee nation be subject to a fine of \$500 for every offence, and the liquor to be poured on the ground.

In Cayuga Co. N. Y. 5000 have signed the

pledge during the past year, of whom from 300 to 500 are Reformed drunkards. Thousands more have nearly abandoned the use of intoxicating drinks. The County jail has but one occupant, and them on the gathered assembly, and say, "We are he has signed the tee-total pledge, and says he will do better for the future. He was confined for drunkenness. For these items we are indebted to the (N. Y.)

Temperance Recorder.

BRIEF NOTICES.

CONVERTED ROMAN PRIESTS .- "It is remarkable," says Mr. Baird, "that so many priests have been rned from the errors of Romanism in France and Italy within the last two years. I know of four in the former and three in the latter, who have abandoned the heresies of the church of Rome for the Protestant faith.'

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS .- They are in fearful darkness, and have but few means of coming to the knowledge of the truth. They are to a far greater degree sincere in their belief that many Protestants are willing to admit, having been most carefully educated from their childhood in the doc rines of their church, and being pressed by all their temporal interests to continue in it.

WORK FOR THE AMERICAN CHURCHES .- Their efforts for the Roman Catholics of Europe may not be confined to France. Something must be done for Italy-and also for Switzerland. More nust be done for Belgium. Spain needs the work at Lexington. of Colportage. The distractions of the churches in England, and the agitations in Scotland will prevent as much aid from those quarters as has been anticipated, and the American churches are better situated than any others in the world for contribu

to the fellowship of the Chapel church in Lyons, who is in debt. They insist on it that their members shall "owe no man any thing." This regulation is found necessary, to break up the im dent habits of the workmen of that city. It works well. Might not such a rule be extensively adopted, to the great advantage of pure religion?

CANADA .- Mr. Roussy's labors at St. Pie have een lately blessed to a great number of persons. "In a place 20 miles distant from the village, where they are beginning to clear up the forest, ten families have withdrawn from the church of Ros and have taken the Bible for their guide." Dr. Corr is signally blessed in his soul and in his work; he preaches at Chazy and many neighbor. meeting houses have been erected, and 13 more ing places, where the Canadian population begins awake ; seven souls have already passed from death unto life, and many others are eagerly seek-

HAVER -Mr. Sawtell has been authorized to mploy Mr. Lewis Delamane as a Colporteur at Havre-a young man, lately a clerk in one of the largest commercial houses of the city, but now converted to the faith, and anxious to forego temporal advantages for the privilege of doing good. He is eminently qualified for this work, for he has hereofore been a rigid Catholic, well versed in their doctrines and superstitions-has extensive acquaintance and connections, and is able to speak the families slike.

QUARTERLY PAPER OF THE FOR. EVANG. Soc .-The foregoing notices are given from this " paper" No. 4. It is no longer to be published for gratuitous distribution. But whoever will remit \$1 to have beheld him transforming himself into an angel John S. Taylor, 145 Nassau St. N. Y. will receive of light." "They have been called in some in-Though I visit a dozen or twenty families in a 5 copies of each No. for the year. Its continued stances, painfully to witness the success of new depublication is of great importance to the object of vices for diverting the better portion of the comme

MELASCHOLY .- Of all the European Residents course with him, or my soul will pine, and be at Pontianak, says Mr. Youngblood, "we have no troversy which has recently affected the relations reason to believe that a single individual has the of these gentlemen to each other has been amica-4. You need that acquaintance with your own fear of God before his eyes." All are opposed to bly, and it is believed forever settled, in a Chris things of time and sense, and many of them are de of its own unworthiness. It is in the presence of, stroying themselves by the excessive use of Opium stroying themselves by the excessive use of Opium and spirits distilled from rice. None of the higher classes of Mohammedans can be prevailed upon to send their children to the missionary schools, and fear lest all the vices of heathenism than the Beloved young disciple, the arguments for the and fear lest all the vices of heathenism than the duty now urged, multiply as thought is fixed upon them. Let the above suffice. The importance of treme. It is rare to find an individual who will annot be too earnestly urged upon you. Many a pel with apparent interest, though they are never

Pusevish in Lest .- During the present sea of Lent, the two massive silver candlesticks at PUSEVITE LIBERALTY.-The Rev. R. W. Sib.

thorp has subscribed 2000l. towards the erection large Roman Catholic chapel at Nottingham, and you in rapidly attaining Christian he is to be sent on a mission to that town as so od. "Whose is wise, will observe these the chapel is completed.—London Paper.

Consumption of Opion.-In Pontianak alone TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

More than 1900 Catholic Irish in the village of than 1800 rupees a month are paid only for licenand only one among the number has been known Residency, chiefly consume it-and some of them use from four to five rupees worth daily.

> NEWFOCKDLAND .- It has been resolved to build a Scotch church at St. Johns, where none has yet lian, has made a donation of £20 towards it, beside promising to provide a suitable site for it

ROMANISM IN OXFORD .- Mr. J. H. Grant, a Commoner of St. John's College, has abandoned his sympathize in his views and feelings, and are pr ted only by secondary and accidental circumstances, from going over, en masse, to the Roman Catholic church. Though yet within the pale of the Protestant church, they are disguised Romanhas been organised recently, many of whom had ists, who will avow themselves as soon as prudence

from drunkenness.

The Washington Temperance Society in the Washington Temperance Soc least were drinking men, and nearly one half there are nearly 34,000 volumes. Of the teachers, cultural school.

101 are reported as having embraced the Saviour the past year, and 743 scholars. This return i not like his Master. He does not love to be where his Master says HE loves to be. His divine Lord from the dark dominion of Alcohol, and put in posschools have become ministers of the gospel, and two are now in a preparatory course for the ministry. Rev. Dr. Tucker of Providence, is President of

the Society, and Rev. E. K. Fuller, Cor. Secretary.

Synon or Missount.-This newly organized dy is composed of three Presbyteries and twenty ordained ministers, and has thirteen churches under its care. Few are the years since the first mission ary planted his foot in Missouri. At its late meeting, it was resolved to make the utmost effort to organize and sustain Sabbath Schools within its unds; and a paper was adopted, expressing great obligations to the American Home Missionary Society for its aid in planting ministers-entreating a ontinuance of its fostering care, and pledging to i aid and support.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION .- The fith anni ersary of this society was held in New York on the 4th inst. The Hon, Theodore Frelinghuysen in the chair. The Tabernacle was crowded by one of the most respectable assemblages ever seen within its walls. An abstract of the annual report wa read by Rev. Mr Marsh the Secretary, in which i was estimated that half a million of pledges had been obtained in the course of the year; and it was stated too, that several large distilleries had been stopped, and a vast amount of information diffused through newspapers and almanacs. The meeting was addressed in a highly interesting style by the Hon. Mr. Marshall from Kentucky, the reformed member of Congress.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE .- The very day that Mr Marshall at Washington signed the Temperance pledge, his own brother, and two other intimate friends at Lexington, Ky. signed it also, as the only neans of saving them from a drunkard's reputation and a drunkard's grave. That brother is now les turing on the subject in the region around him, and those two friends are the President and Vice Presi lent of a Temperance Society formed the same day

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. Baptist. The receipts of the past year have been \$25,692,29. \$40,000 are wanted for the present year, and not a dollar less ought to be used, while \$10,000 more could be profitably employed. It has published two corrected editions of the English Bible during the year, embracing 5000 copies

BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY .- The Society has commissioned 97 agents and missionaries to past year, who have occupied more than 325 stations, and performed other labors, besides those Societies auxiliary to this, have sustained 270 missionaries and agents, who have cupied more than 336 stations. The receipts of the ciety and its auxiliaries have amounted to \$57, 154,72. The balance against the Society is \$6,-335. Among the results of the operations carried forward are the organization of 36 churches, and the ordination of 16 ministers-above 3000 signatures to the Temperance pledge, and 4,654 youth it structed in Sabbath Schools and Bible classes. ced ; 4,222 have been immersed.

BAPTIST BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS .- The receipts of the last year have been \$71,189, and the expenditures \$78,062. The Board has under its care 20 missions, embracing 75 stations-105 American. Missionaries and assistants-110 native preachers and assistants-44 schools and 860 pupils-and 69 icants, 3,500 churches. Immersions 600-Commun The meeting was addressed by Jesse Bushyhead, a Cherokee preacher, in an interesting manner, who by request sung a couple of verses in Cherokee. Other interesting addresses were made.

PRESENTERY OF NEW YORK. Old School .- This English language equally as well as the French, and can gain access to English, American, and French endidates, and 13 churches under its care. It seems not to have shared largely in late " revivings," and to view with distrust some of the popular movements in Zion. "They have not seen Satur as lightning fall from heaven, but rather nity from the sober inculcations of religious truth."

DR. SPRAGUE AND MR. DELAVAS .- The con

es in Georgia and S. Carolina, tetruth has been presented and enforced more powerfully by ministers than in former years—that un-common pains have been taken to evangelize the North Bridgewater; Abington 3d colored population, and with success—that cate. chester Village.

In the reports from these school chestical instruction has been given abundantly, were detailed of a very interesting to hat general attention has been given to the preach-ing the year 1841, says one Re ing of the word-and that the number of Bishops, interest or pastors has been increased.

Colleges in Georgia.—Franklin College, at Athens, has 122 students—a larger number than usual. There are three other colleges in the state, they not been cheered by the promise usual. There are three other colleges in the state, which if equally flourishing, form pleasant indica-tions of the progress of intellectual culture within the limits of our southern sister. May moral im-terment advance with south page, and evince provement advance with equal pace, and evince tself by repentance for the wrongs done to the moistened eye; the agitated fi Cherokees, and the guilt of slavery.

ror marks it as "one of the auspicious features of the present revived interest in religion," that the confessions of backsliders are follows: the present revived interest in religion," that the confessions of backsliders, are full, spontaneous and hearty; and regards it as a very strong test of the genuineness of the work. It is certainly delightful evidence of the operation of the Holy Spirit, to use a man who has transgressed, humbled to the see a man who has transgressed humbled to the see a man who has transgressed humbled to the see a man who has transgressed humbled to the see a man who has transgressed humbled to the see a man who has transgressed humbled to the see a man who has transgressed humbled to the see a man who has transgressed humbled to the see a man who has transgressed humbled to the see a man who has transgressed humbled to the see a man who has transgressed humbled to the see a man who has transgressed humbled to the see a man who has transgressed humbled to the see a man who has transgressed humbled to the see a man who has transgressed humbled to the see a man who has transgressed humbled to the see a man who has transgressed humbled to the see a man who has transgressed humbled to the see a man who has ful evidence of the operation of the more years.

"see a man who has transgressed, humbled to the very dust, loathing himself for his sins, and deeply solicitous to clear all others, and especially the cause of religion from the odium and reproach that belong to himself." Nothing like this, disarms the impenitent, the cavilling, and the sceptical. Nothing like it carries home conviction of the reality and power of that religion which transforms man load been visited with the special influence communicated that the special influence to the state of religion in the churches connected with the formation of the state of religion in the churches are deformed in the intelligence communicate for the churches connected with the formation of the state of religion in the churches are deformed in the churches are deformed in the churches are deformed in the

into the image of God.

REV. Jacob Exis.—This gentleman, late a Missionary to the East, and a member of the Bergen Classis (or Presbytery) has been deposed from the ministry by that body, for some offence or offences, not specified in the act of deposition.

In the date of the matter string what they must do to be so the pattern and they mat do to be so the pattern and they mat do to be so the pattern and they mat do to be so the pattern and they mat do to be so the pattern and they mat do to be so the pattern and they mat do to be so the pattern and they mat do to be so the pattern and they mat do to be so the pattern and they mat do to be so the pattern and they mat do to be so the pattern and they mat do to be so the pattern and they mat do to be so the pattern and they mat do to be so the pattern and they mat do to be so the pattern and they mat do to be so the pattern and they mat do to be so the pattern and they mat do to be so the pattern and the pattern and they mat do to be so the pattern and the p

ricultural Society, for the establis

A Suggestion .- The New York Evans ests a Convention of the Congregat of New England-that they may views on the equality of the ministry a Convention may be called for by some igencies of our churches, but, it is not easy ceive at present any sufficient reason (meeting. Let every minister keep his o LICENTIATES .- The Presbyterian

that candidates for the ministry re preach for one year only, and that the ! enewed at the expiration of the year if , but deems such a term sufficient, in a to test the preaching talents and gene bleness of a candidate. Such a rule adopted by preshyteries and a be followed by salutary effects

FRESCH EMASCIPATION .- In the French C. nies of Martinique, Guadaloupe, Guisna : bon 38,517 slaves have been emancipated the last eleven years.

COLONIZATION .- The American Colonizat iety has chartered the ship Mariposa, to cor Liberia, more than 80 liberated slaves from cinity of New Orleans, and 70 or mo folk. The ship will also take freight for societies, or passengers who may w The Rev. Mr. McLain has gone to New make arrangements for the expedit the liberality of the friends of the Co cause in the Western and Southern St PORTAGE PRESETTERY, O .- Two be

ren, Rev. J. Treat and Rev. J. C. Pare an unusual number of the most as embers of the churches, have been past year by death .- In the churches as here is a steady and healthful increin the means of grace-the observa families .- Some of the churches ! with special reviving influences from ticularly these in Ravenna, Tal burgh. Unusual and increasing in fest in several others .- Still, it is there is no more prayecfulness and more abounding liberality toward of olence - The cause of Tomocranmost cheering progress-the harbinger, of the triumph of the gospel or

WESTERN RESERVE EDUCATION S een beneficiaries are at this mome pendant on the charity of this society is not a farthing in the Treasury wants. A fervid appeal is made by Mr. Bissel the Secretary, in while ance is given that these young men ar worth and promise, and that none satronized; and the statement is made Western Reserve College cannot de the West must have them. Were m there been more caution in days pas that MUST BE SUSTAINED, and will b errors are acknowledged, and provided against the future.

"THE CHRISTIAN WITNESS."-The ness of this Episcopal paper is hardly to with patience. We are charged by it will hous insinuation," &c. &c. when we eing any mind against Episcopalia lovers of Episcopacy, it is true, but w all good men, whatever may be their er instead of regarding it as a represely to nery on one side and a Jesuits College o it struck us as his misfortune, and indistrength of Antichrist at the very hear cese. There is no living Bishop of the Ipa true minister of Jesus Christ, than Bold ! and it is in that light that we have always to ed him to our readers, when occasion has

NORFOLK CONFERENCE OF CHURCHS

The Norfolk Conference of Churches leid Spring meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday. 3d and 4th inst. at Easton.

A sermon was preached on Tuesday 2d P. M. by Rev. Mr. Ward, from Philippine 2 after which the Conference proceeded to the U.

On Wednesday morning the Conferences

stillness of the I ling tear spake a language which runderstand; and now, in 5 of the se Corressions .- The Editor of the Christian Mir. 6 teachers and 187 scholars are hoping

ph, Braintree, V Quincy. In a been very pov

MAY 13,

If the influence of as salutary in increa nong that church as was not less so, in earts of those from a ed and tongue, peo r meet "before the m day and night, f

ogether, as a mer e to our knowled itual blessings, whi following case sta ting by one of the ! generosity of a Chri A German sailor, som A German same ne of the meetings of ad said in broken Engl n among the heather re this to help the ork," (holding out a te ards joined the Marine byage, and when he re ver-meeting again, as ages; but I must do so onaries," (holding ou le was told that he had ats. He answered, ke it, and pray for then ad used him very ill.

> BAPTIST CHURCHES .orts the following ptist churches during arch, Mr. Neale, pas 0; Free, Mr. Colver Jushman, 30; Independent, 20; Total, 257 hurch in Roxbury, bridgeport, Mr. Leverett, 36:

is very sick. He went

ven dollars. The n

ible tells me to do i

art to Christ, and pr

ied, and left some evide

REVIVALS IN LUTHER urch, and about 25 hor

In STRASBURG, during ree wee

ichelberger's churches, a ese cases, the young ser, yielded alike to the f the Holy One.

In WINCHESTER too, I s been signally blessedrivileges of the church ve occurred; and the ently used by multitud ts are gathered from the SAVANNAH .- The state

rches of this city is e Charleston Observer. the harvest. The deat en is one of the means G blic attention. AIREN, S. C .- The T

braces in its effects the ation. A large numb tonly signed the pled lvocating the cause. re flourishing state than The prospects of Zio REVIVALS .- The Dutch ergen and Bergen Neck enjoying a reviving fee

the ordinary means ristian piety has been ous and stout-hearted he od. 55 have been added es, and 26 to the other nners are still calling on e way of life, and pas aying, "O! Lord! take om us."

ELDER KNAPP .- We ha r relatives, a certai Are you going in this or Elder. 'I think I shall,' re Then I will remember you reply. At the usual time I faced his exercise with nam-led been preferred, and we AGRICULTURE. - Mr. John Cons has given his valuable farm of 20 ances to the Cheshire

on of the Congregational minister d—that they may "take efficient se called for by some future ex es, but, it is not easy to per.

piration of the year if necessary term sufficient, in ordinary car ing talents and general atalents and ete. Such a rule, if generally teries and ass

PATION.—In the French Colo., Gundaloupe, Guiana and Boar. have been emancipated during

-The American Colonization 8. the ship Mariposa, to convey to also take freight for missioner gers who may wish to embark for the expedition, and invite

of the most active and value -In the churches generally d healthful increase of interer -the observance of the Sal l instruction of children in the churches have been visite ng influences from above-pur Ravenna, Tallmadge and Edia d increasing interest is maniverfulness and zeal, and no lity toward objects of ber of Temperance has made the -the harbinger, it is hoped ie gospel over sin of eve

E EDUCATION SOCIETY.-ST t this moment entirely y of this society, while the the Treasury to meet the peal is made to the church ecretary, in which the au and that none others will ! Cellege cannot do without that the rising churches e them. Were more caution on of beneficiaries or has tution in days past, the cause as it now does. It is a cause TAINED, and will be, when past dged, and provided against for

pal paper is hardly to be borne are charged by it with "cap &c. &c. when we simply sta motest thought of prejud et Eniscopalianism, or lice ourselves. We are it is true, but we are lovered is flanked by a Catholic nund a Jesuits College on the other sfortune, and indicative of the living Bishop of the Episcopi Jesus Christ, than Bishop W. ders, when occasion has offered

ERENCE OF CHURCHES. ference of Churches held in Tuesday and Wednesday, the

Described on Tuesday, 2 o'clock Ward, from Phitippians 2: 12. aference proceeded to the trans-tr business of the meeting. orning the Conference ass

and spent an hour in devotional clock, the Sabbath School Sec-tal meeting. From the Report, 2 Sabbath schools are connected nd that reports had been receivery from only 6 of them. The ere in Randolph, lst parish; Abh; Milton Evangelical Society; Abington 3d parish, and Dec.

om these schools, some fich very interesting nature. "Dur-"says one Report, "no special have been manifested in any ad-d the hearts of superintendens add have been discouraged, isd ld have been discouraged, hid red by the promise of Ged, "Cat waters, and thou shalt find it And He who is not slack conise, at an unexpected moment earts of many who were provided of Zion. About the common

ear, indications of God's spending in manifest themselves. The of God : the attentive eat agitated frame; and the tree guage which none could ma w, in 5 of the schools reported ow, in 5 of the schools in the me-ys one superintendant, a Most ill our scholars, have airendy in Christ, and more than one thin other of scholars, besides the st

ther of scholars, besides the of only ones who were not pos-ther, "One entire class of si-ree or four each, of several ob-teome new creatures in Chris-toportion of the converts and and youth." tehes connected with this Con-which were regularly represen-three churches are destina-landolph, Cohasset and Canton-religion in the churches, it ap-telligence communicated, that annected with this Conference. the special influences of the special influences of the commencement of the preference of the preferen

Bridgewater, Dorchester, Easton, Ranington, Bridgewater, Dorchester, Easton, Ranph, Braintree, Weymouth, Mitton, Stoughton,
Quincy. In some of these places the work
been very powerful, exceeding any former
tod of religious interest in their history. The
unnee of these revivals has already been most
pay and salutary on the churches in promoting
ee and brotherly love, and in uniting the hearts
Christians.

MAY 13, 1842.

ns. av. P. M. Rev. Mr. Butler preached from day, P. M. Rev. Mr. Butler preached from 10: 29, after which thirteen persons were into Rev. Mr. Shelden's church, by pro-cing the fruits of an interesting revival of which is now in progress in the place e meeting of Conference was held. Of ne meeting of Conference was held. Of her added to the church on the occasion, re baptised. The sacrament of the Lord's was then administered to a large number nunicants assembled under circumstances and interest and solemnity. Although the r was unpleasant, yet a large audience asion the occasion, and it is believed that the that it was good to be there, was very general universal in the conservation.

that it was good to be there, was very gen-or universal in the congregation.

For address, at the close of the services,

Mr. Shelden, expressed to the Conference,

a degree of satisfaction he felt in common

church and people, in having the pastors

gates of the churches with them at a time legates of the churches with them at a time h religious interest. He alluded with deep to the happy influence which he felt assur-ible en exerted upon his church and people, ransactions of the Conference; and urged hipastors and people, to renewed effort, and zeal and diligence in the work of the Lord. sentiments thus expressed, the Rev. Dr. priedly responded in behalf of the Conferbriefly responded in behalf of the Confer-souring pastor and people that such fraternal t were no doubt, warmly reciprocated by from abroad, who had enjoyed the privilege ang that people at a time when they were energy a refreshing from the presence of the

influence of the meeting of Conference alutary in increasing the religious interest felt g that church and people, it is believed that s not less so, in reviving and encouraging the s of those from abroad, who were permitted on sion to sit as it were together in heavenly Christ Jesus, and to enjoy sweet foretaste higher and holier communion of saints here all the redeemed out of every "kinnd tongue, people and nation," will hereaf-et "before the Throne of God," " and serve ay and night, forever, in his temple." C.

FRUITS OF THE REVIVAL

leasant to see " prayers and alms" going tute, by those who have met to pray for We cannot refrain, however, from giving ity of a Christian sailor, and a testimoovor of Foreign Missionaries :-

aid in broken English, "I have read in the what I do, I must do quickly.' Now I have mong the heathen, and seen the Missiona d the good they have done, and I want to this to help the Missionaries in their good," (holding out a ten dollar bill.) He afterined the Mariner's church-went a short e, and when he returned, he came into the meeting again, and said "I have a poor faother that I must help out of my small ies," (holding out another ten dollar bill.) was told that he had better keep it for his pa-He answered, " No, no, I can earn moreit, and pray for them that they may be Christit, and pray for them that they may be Christit. The mate of the vessel in which he sailed grim?

THE WORKS OF THE RT. REV. FATHER IS GOD. ery sick. He went to see him, and gave him dollars. The mate said, "I don't deserve om you." He answered, "No matter, the tells me to do it. Take it, and give your to Christ, and prepare to die." The mate and left some evidence that he had become a

PRIST CHURCHES .- The "Christian Reflector" itsr Chunches.—The "Christian Reflector" the following additions by baptism, to the churches during the last month. First 1, Mr. Neale, pastor, 68; Baldwin Place, ow, 31; Federal St. Mr. Hague, 18; South Mr. Driver, 35; Boylston, Mr. Turnbull, ree, Mr. Colver, 5; Bowdoin Square, Mr. Lan, 30; Independent, (African) Mr. Ray-29; Total, 257. Additions to the Baptist him Roxbury, Mr. Caldicott, pastor, 34; digeport, Mr. Parker, 32; East Cambridge, overett. 36; Chelsea, Mr. Olmstead, 9; Mr. Bosworth, 13; Dorchester, Mr. Mi-Charlestown, Mr. Green, 21.

REVIVALS IN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.-In NEW ws, Va. an unusual interest has appeared in the ch, and about 25 hopeful conversions have oc-

a STRASBURG, during a protracted meeting of weeks as many as 50 souls were turned to

helberger's churches, about the same number of versions were witnessed in one week. In all c cases, the young and the old were bowed

and stout-hearted have been humbled before 55 have been added to one of these churchand 26 to the other. The work has not ceased. way of life, and pastors and churches are still ing, "O! Lord! take not thy Holy Spirit

Elber Knapp .- We have heard it related of the that upon a certain occasion, when passing vening discourse, and receiving, as usual, a from different individuals for prayers for elatives, a certain young man remarked to I wish, sir, you would pray for the devil. en preferred, and went on to state that one are regarded by Southern slaveholders. The same | ployment of Atbanian troops to repress it, they

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT AWAKENING. A History of the Revi-val of Religion in the time of Edwards and White-field. By Joseph Tracy, pp. 433, 850, 2nd Edi-tion. Boston; Tappan & Dennet. 1812. In an informal manner we referred to the first

dition of this work several weeks since. That edition it seems has been taken up, and the appearance of a second, furnishes a suitable opportunity for commending the work anew to the particular attention of our readers. The more thor becomes acquainted with it, the more highly will it them to the favorable regards of all who aim to train be valued, as a faithful portraiture of "the times," up children in the way they should go. and of the principal instruments God was pleased to employ in carrying forward the glorious work of his grace at that deeply interesting period of en-largement to the American Zion. It exhibits not less faithfully the frailties of good men, than the superabounding grace of God-and conceals not nor palliates, the irregularities that prevailed, marring the beauty and obstructing the progress of the Holy Spirit's operations; but indicates clearly the occasions of the luke-warmness and multiplied errors which overspread the churches, subsequently to the great Revival. It has sometimes occurred to us that both pastors and churches might be en-couraged to cherish the extravagances that prevailed in that period, by the full and affecting exhibition of them given here, and that evil might thus result to the Christian community from so ample a detail of them. But in fact, they are only to be regarded as beacon lights, warning the mariner of the ocks and shoals on which he is liable to founder: no wise man can contemplate them with pleasure, or trace them out to their results, without humilintion. Fanaticism mingled with the movements of Zion's friends in those days, to some extent, and gave "occasion to the enemy to speak reproachful-ly;" let it be for a lamentation—not for the sancn of a similar spirit in our own times. Too much of the same unhallowed spirit, still tarnishes the Revivals enjoyed by the church-at least some ther, as a memorial before God of the gen-s of a work of grace. Several cases have those realized a hundred years ago, in the rending our knowledge of temporal relief afforded of churches, and the hardening of the impeniten in their errors. That spirit cannot be too distinctal blessings, which if it was proper, we could by marked, nor too devoutly deplored, nor too care fully avoided. There is a religion pure and undelowing case stated in the Merning Prayer. filed before God and the Father-fixing the eye on one of the Ministers, as illustrative of the Cross alone, and fiving for heaven; and there is a religion, that begins and ends in the fervors of mal excitement, and the indulgence of the pride erman sailor, some few years ago, came into and loftiness of unmixed self-righteousness. From meetings of the Mariner's Chapel, the last, let every heart cry, "Good Lord! de

liver us." WATTS' GUIDE TO PRAYER. Carefully abridged.

Boston: William Henshaw, 1842.

The original treatise of Dr. Watts on Prayer, has ong been a favorite volume with evangelical Christians, and has assisted the devotions of thousands who now stand on the "heavenly hill." The s; but I must do something more for the Mis-

HORE SOLITABLE; or, Essays on some of the remarkable names and titles of Jeeus Christ and the Holy spirit, occurring in the Old and New Testuments, and declarative of their essential dicinity and gracious offices in the redemption and salvation of men, 4c. By Ambrose Serie, Esq. complete in one rolume. New York: R. Carter. Boston: Crocker & Brewster, 47 Washington St. 1842.

the same of the properties of the landerman and the properties of the corresponding influence of the landerman and the properties of the corresponding influence of the landerman and the properties of the corresponding influence of the landerman and the properties of the corresponding influence of the correspo

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. A Discourse delivered in the first church in Medford, on the Annual Fast, April 7, 1842. By Caleb Steton, pp. 25. The general character of this discourse is like

The general character of this discourse is like that of the preceding as the title indicates. The author is more discursive in his range of thought, and more distinctly bears down on "the passion forgain, the decay of integrity," and the "barbarism of the country" i. e. its slaveholding interest, as the sources of existing calamities. On each of these topics, his suggestions are true and important, and his appeals to the moral sense and the cherished principles of New England are bold and cloquent. His bosom glows with just indignation at the preponderance of Southern influence in the national councils, and the heartlessness with which the sensibilities and the best interests of the North ers are still calling on their pastors to inquire that of the preceding as the title indicates. The I wish, sir, you would pray for the devil.' cherished principles of New England are bold and 'I think I shall,' returned the young man. I will remember your application,' was the At the usual time the Elder rose, and preis exercise with naming the requests which see Porfered, and went on to said the concells, and the heartlessness with which the sensibilities and the best interests of the North

young man had presented an unusual one; 'it was for prayers for his own father, the devit.' He then proceeded, and introduced a very carnest supplication for the 'misguided son of the great adversary,' with what result we are unable to state.—Traveller.

It to no of feeling will soon be exhibited far and wide throughout the Free States—for it is impossible that they should much longer succumb to the diction of the 'misguided son of the great adversary,' with what result we are unable to state.—Traveller.

It to no of feeling will soon be exhibited far and wide throughout the Free States—for it is impossible Melamet Ali was at Dumanhour.

PEISIA.—The Brussels papers contain this statement—"Letters from Odessa announce that a revolution had broken out in Persia; that the Shah dearest interests on the altars of Slavery.

A SELECTION OF SACRED SONGS FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES. By Elias Nason, Principal of the Young Ladies Classical Institute, Newburyport. pp. 90, 18mo. Boston; Saxton & Peirce.

The title sufficiently indicates the design of this

ittle volume. And wherever the laudable practice of singing is introduced into schools, such a collection of " sacred songs," will ever be in place. The selection is made with good taste, and the spiritual character of the several pieces commends

Winslow on Baptism.—We are gratified to learn that a discourse on Baptism, preached two weeks since, in Bowdoin street Church, by Rev. Hunard Winslow, is out of press, in a beautiful and cheap style. Published by Henry B. Williams, Water street.

ANNIVERSARIES IN BOSTON. MONDAY, MAY 23.

4 P. M. Massachusetts Bible Society. Central Church, Winter street. Report and Addresses. 7 1-2 P. M. Juziliary Education Society. Park street Church. Report and Addresses.

TUESDAY.

11 A. M. Prison Discipline Society. Park stre

Church. Report and Addresses.

3 P. M. American Peace Society. Marlboro Chapel. Report and Addresses.

4 P. M. Pastoral Association. Sermon in Central Church, Winter street, by Rev. R. S. Storms, D. D. of Braintree. His substitute, Rev. Prof. Park, of Andover.

7 P. M. Massachusette.

Park, of Andover.
7 P. M. Massachusetts Missionary Society. Park street Church. Report and Addresses. 7 1-2 P. M. Massachusetts Temperance Union. Odeon. Report and Addresses. Business meeting, 7 P. M. in the Saloon.

WEDNESDAY. 10 A. M. Scamen's Friend Society, Park street thurch. Report and Addresses. 7-1-2 P. M. American Tract Society, Park street thurch. Report and Addresses.

THURSDAY. 11 A. M. Conrention Sermon, in Brattle street hurch, by Rev. Milton P. Braman, of Danvers. 3 P. M. Mass. S. S. Soc. Park street Church.

3 F. M. Mass. S. Report and Addresses.
7 1-2 P. M. Board of Foreign Missions. Park street Church. Statement and Addresses.

IF For Business Meetings, see Official Notices in such as diverse.

nish an opportunity to those of our citizens who are "given to hospitality," to accommodate Ministers who come from abroad to attend the meetings of our Benevolent Societies Names and the amount of accommodation may be left with Mr. C. C. Dean, No. 13 Cornhill—the sooner the better.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA! 15 days later from Europe.—The Royal Mail Steamship Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived May 5th, from Liverpool, having made the passage in 15-12 days. By this arrival we have London and Liverpool dates to the 19th of April. The news is not of great importance. We give below all the items of interest:—France and England have at longth seed.

weighed down its energies.

Cars a.—The latest intelligence from China is to the 2d of January. The British expedition there appears to be waiting for the reinforcement from England and India. Nevertheless, a sort of hybrid warfare was carried on. The British naval commander at Hong Kong was continuing the seizore of the Chinese junks. The Chinese at Canton were thusy in making the defences of that river as effective as possible.

The Chinese makes of that river as effective as possible.

Meispet Ali was at Dumanhour.

Prista.—The Brussels papers contain this statement —"Letters from Odessa announce that a revolution had broken out in Persia; that the Shah was dethroned; and that thirty thousand insurgents were on their march to Teheran. This seems to need confirmation."

On the authority of a Berlin correspondent, upon waose information, derived through letters from Mossow, great reliance is placed, the Times states, that the Shah of Persia has marched against Herat at the head of 60,000 men; and that Russia has furnished a subsidy of 2,000,000 rubles in order to enable the Shah to make the movement.

Later From Texas.—The schooner Waterwich, arrived at New-Orleans on the 27th ult., and reports that when she left Metamoras on the 19th ult, there was a rumor that about 150 Texans, aided by 1000 Lepaw Indians, were in that vicinity, and had killed several Mexicans, by whom he had been captured, and had arrived at Metamoras. A new excitement existed in Texas, and the people were impatient to commence a campaign against Mexico.

Congressional.—The proceedings of Congress for several days have not resulted in any important attion. The time of the house has been chiefly occupied in debate on the report of Mr. Poindexter, is relation to the New York Custom House, and on a resolution submitted by Mr. Halsted of New Jersey, concerning the mode of electing Representatives by the several States.

Washington, Saturday night, May 7.—A Cabinet Council was in session till a late hour this evening. It is conjectured that the subject upon which it was specially summoned, was the requisition from the Governor of Rhode Island. A special messenger from Gov. King had arrived here; and, it is to be presumed, that, as the Cabinet are united on the question, a proclamation expressive of the views, and determination of the President, will soon appear. will soon appear.
At the same time, it is now the impression tha

the question, upon the arrests, and the validity of the Treason Law, will be submitted to the prope-judicial tribunals; and, in the mean time, the measures will be taken for satisfying the demandof the reasonable and responsible position of the

of the reasonance and responsible position of the Suffrage party.

We have a rumor here of a collision between Mr. Wise (of Va.) and Mr. Stanley, (of N. C.) as they were returning on horseback from the race-course, this afternoon; but it does not appear to have been of a serious chara-Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

The New-York Express says, that private letthe New Lork Lapress says, that private let-ters from Washington speak favorably of the progress of the negotiations going on there be-tween Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster, and add that the British minister, as is believed, shows eve-ry disposition to negotiate for a secure and lasting

RHODE ISLAND.

The legal Legislature assembled at Newport, May 4th, and passed the following Resolutions:— " Resolved by the General Assembly, That there now exists in this State an insurrection against the laws and constituted authorities thereof, and that in pursuance of the constitution and laws of the United State, forthwith to interpose the authority and power of the United States to suppress such in surrectionary and lawless assemblages, to support the existing government and laws, and protect the State from domestic violence.

"Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be

Holy Spirit, occurring in the Old and New Testaments, and declarative of their essential divinity and gracious offices in the redemption and salization of men, 4c. By Androvas Seric, Esq. complete in one volume. New York: R. Carter. Boston: Crocker & Brewster, 47 Washington St. 1842.

Scarcely any republication could be more opportune than this, nor more warmly greeted by the time than this, nor more warmly greeted by the thousands who have been edified and refreshed by

Professor Goodwin, of Bowdoin College, who it was supposed would lose the use of his eyes, in consequence of some one's throwing into them a quantity of sulphuric neid, is, we are happy to learn, rapidly recovering his sight.

Bollinson's Calmet's Dictionary.

Joint Edward's Works, 2 vols.

**Joint Edward's Works, 2 vols.

NOTICES.

The Monthly Concept of Parta for the Conversion of Scamen, will be held in the Mariner's Church, Purchase St., on Sabbath evening, May 15th, at 1-2 past 7 o'clock. The friends of Scamen are invited to attend.

Fastoral Association.—The annual meeting of this Body will be field in Boston, on Taesday, 24th inst. at 4 o'cl'k P. M., in the Central Church, Winter street. The preacher for the occasion is Rev. Dr. Stores of Braistree, his substitute, Rev. Prof. Park of Andorer. The business of the Association will be transacted immediately after the public service.
Pastors attending the religious anniversaries, are requested as call at the Masse, Sab. School Depository, C. C. Dalan, No. 13 Combill, and receive direction to families.

Boston, May 10, 1842. 2w.

8. Auge, Scribe.

The Brile Society of Massichtertys will hold its annual meeting in Central Church, Winter street, on Monday the Estimate, 44-clock F. M. The meeting for business will be in the upper lecture room of the Church, at 3 o'clock F. M. G. W. Bloosen, Rec. Serry.

The next annual meeting of the Americas Doctrinal Tracer Society will be held on Wedneslay, 26th incl. at their Depositor, No. 11 Washington street, at 1-2 past 12 F. M. Frantree, May 9, 18th. Joses Francisco, Rec. Serye.

MAISACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOE PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The members are herely notified that the Annual meeting will be held on Tue-day the 34th instant, at 90'clock, A. M. at the Tract Society's Room, Corabili. Per order, Gaone Bourns, Cirk.

at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the Tract Society's Room, Cornnut.
Per order, George Rogres, Cirk.
Boston, May 11, 1842.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the American Tracy
Society for the Choice of Officers, and to hear the Treasurer's Report, will be holden at their Rooms, 28 Cornhill, on
They the Sol of May, at 0 o'clock T. M. et Will be at Park
They the Sol of May, at 0 o'clock T. M. et Will be at Park
Street Charch, on Wednesday Eccaning, at 7:1-2 o'clock, when
an abstract of the Annual Report will be read, and Addresses
made.

8. Buss, Cor. Secretary.

made.

8. Biss, cor. Secretary.

It is requested that those who have been necustomed to communicate information to the Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society respecting the widows of Congregational Ministers, receiving aid from the Society, would communicate to the Subscriber on, or before, the 17th of May, any important facts not afready communicated, and the names of any widows desiring to become beneficiaries of the Society, with their age; the number, sex, ages and circumstances of their children, a fair estimate of the property of said widows, their income, their ability to help themselves, the connexions bound to afford them aid, and the aid actually afforded.

Boston, April 30. Chairman of Committee of M. C. C. S.

by CLERGYMEN visiting the City to aftend the Anniversaries, are invited to call at the Bookstage of Tappas & Denact, (formerly Perkins & Marvini) 114 Washington street, where facilities for business or correspondence will be afforded. YOUTH'S COMPANION -- Published Weekly, at the Office

YOUTH'S COMPANION—Published Weekly, at the Office of the Beston Recorder. Price, One Dollar in advance. Converse of Next Wren's Numera. The Old Fashioned School, (With a Picture.) Letters from Sandwich Islands.—No. 1. Speak Kindly to one Anoth-er. Caroline and her Garden. West African School. The Best Gitt. Wishes.—No. 2. Opening of Summer. A Good Example. Think of it. Mend your First Fault Flowers. New 13.

30 A New Volume commences this week.

In this city, Mr. A. R. Frothingham, of New York, to Miss Sarah, daugiter of the late Levi Willard, Esq. of this city— Mr. John F. Stevens, Go the firm of Brewers, Stevens & Cucling) to Miss Susan W. Brewer, all of this city—Mr. Win, W. Emreson, to Miss Mays A. J., daugiter of Joseph Child, Mr. John Charles of the Computer of Miss Mary W. Hadrook, of Charlestown sq.—Mr. John C. Farnavorth of Hoston, to Miss Mary W. olbrook, of Charlestown, In Cambridge, by Rev. J. A. Albro, Mr. Francis Nourse, to iss Sarah Edrabeth, doughter of Mr. Isaac Comant. In Medford, by Rev. A. B. Baker, April 24th, Mr. David D. Isak, to Miss Sophroon. Dekinson, both of M.—Arat'l 24th, to Joseba, Rand, of Charlestown, to Miss Mary A. Fierre, of —Also, May 94s, Mr. Charles F. Clark, to Miss Lydia M. Ines, both of M. Inacherst, May 4th, by Rev. A. M. Colton, Rev. Moses K. cos, of Palmer, to Miss T. Adaline Spaniding, of Amberst, In Kingston, Mr. Oliver Edward. In Kingston, Mr. Oliver Datson, of Boston, to Miss Catha-ine Delano, daughter of Benj. Delano, Esq. of Kingston.

lem, 49.—Obstuary Notice omitted because the author withheld his man.

In Rexhury, of lung fever, Mr. Hiram Adams, printer, 25.

In Esst Chushridge, Benhen Morse, 74.

In Charlestown, Stlas Niles, 72.—In Dorchester, Mrs. Julia Ann Bartlett, wife of Mr. Ephrann Bartlett, 26.

In Framongham, Mr. Gordner Kelbogg, 55.

In Northboro, Mr. Fortman Bryden.

In Shrewsbury, Mrs. Olive Witting, 81.

In Hollichm, May 6, of consumption, Mrs. Betsey A., wife of Dr. S. G. Burnap, aged 39.

In Farthacen, Wm. A. Swift, son of Capt. Asa Swift, 19.—Obituary Notice omitted because the nathor withheld his man.

At market 299 Beer Cantie, 15 pars Working Osen, 30 Cow-net Calebook Marco, and 105th Santae. 25 Paic Santae Calebook Marco, and 105th Santae. 25 Paic Santae Day Santae Calebook Marco, and 105th Santae Santae Santae Calebook Marco, and 105th Santae Santae Santae Calebook Marco, and 105th Santae

GRAIN-Corn is dull, and prices remain about the same—
Brick Chu

THE Summer Term in this Institution will commence or Thursday the 95th inst. Tutton in the English Bran-ches \$4,56, Languages \$4,50 per quarter. JOS. A. DENNY, See'ry of the Board of Trustees. Leicater, May 13, 1842.

ATTLEBOROUGH HIGH SCHOOL WHIS School will be opened on the Sto June next, under the charge of Ma. Z. Grovke.
Tritrox, from \$5 to \$6, for a term of eleven weeks. Board of the Principal \$2 per week, including washing, &c.
The reputation of Mr. Grover as a Scholar and Teacher; a location of the School near the Rail Goad Depot; the mo-thy and general healthiness of the place, are sufficient to of their patronage,

—Rev. Dr. Wayland, Professor Caswell, and
spin, Providence; Rev. Mr. Durfee, Dedham; Chapin, Providence; Rev. Mr. Durfee, Delham t, Medway; Francis W. Bird, Esq. Boston, order of the Trusieces, P. SAVERY, Clerk, gk, May 13, 1842. (w.

hley's Natural Theology, Barnea' Notes on the Gospets, w fole, Acts I vol. Romans, Corinthians, Ripley's Notes on Gos-pels, Bush's Notes on Genuesis & Evodies, wois, each, Dick's Works 6 vols. Storr and Flatt's Theology. If Aubigne's History of Reformation, I vols. Flatey's Works, 6 vols. Stewart's Works, 7 vols. Tracker's Light of Nature, vols. Kirk's Sermons, I vol. Metropolitan Pulpit. Kirk's Sermons, I vol. Metropolitan Pulpit. Uniternation Conflicted by a Layman's R. N. Kirk. Uniternation Conflicted by a Layman, Milman's History of Christiandy, &c. &c. &c. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO. 134 Washington street.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.

A CLEEGYMAN'S Widow, residing on a farm in a pleasand, healthful, quiet country village, about two hours
ride from Boston, wishes to oldain a few boarders during the
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proper accommodations and care for horse-keeping.
Inquire at this Office, or at 190 Tremont street. * May 12.

BLUE BOOK.

EGISTER of all Officers and Agents, Civil, Military, and Naval, in the Service of the United States, on the 30th of September, 1841; with the names, force and condition of all ships and vessels belonging to the United States, and when and where built; together with the names and compensation and where built; together with the names and compensation and where built; together with the name and compensation and where built; together with the name and compensation of the state of the s partment of State, in pursuance of resolutions of Congress of April 27, 1816, and July 14th, 1822. Just received and for sale by CROCKER # BREWSTER, 47 Washington street. April 13.

THE Monthly Concert Map of Western Asia, with Adjacent Parts of Europe and Africa, is new published. It includes all the Missions of the American Board in Greece, Turkey, and Persia, viz. Athens, Arionois, Constantinople, Broosa, Survan, Cyprus, Jerusalem, Beyroot, Der et Kumer, Aieppo, Trebizond, Ezzeroom, Mosul, Ootoomish, and Taberez; The Baptiet Missions at Corfu and Patrus, and all other Protestant Missions in that part of the world.—The prices are:—Philin, with cloth backs, 82.50; Colored for the Monthly Concert, and Concert, mounted on Rollers, \$4: Extra colored, for the Monthly Concert, mounted on Rollers, \$5.

Published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington Street.

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1 content of the Commentary of the Commentary.

May 13. APOLLOS 1 -- SECOND EDITION. APOLLOS; --SECUND EDICTION.

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A religious life. Published in a neat and attractive style, and a very excellent little work for circulation amongst Young Converts.

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This little work has received the approbation of all evangelical Christians, been recommended by many pastors to their people, and widely circulated by Christians.

[From the Rec. Hubbard Winelest.]

Boston, May 3, 1842.

Gentlemen,—I thank you for that precious little book, "Apollos." It is very excellent, and I wish it were in the hands of every Christian. May you ever find ample encouragement to present the world with valuable reading. Tours with New York Williams of the County of the

edges.

2.7 Other volumes of both the above series, are in prepara-tion and will be speedily issued.

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y of the War in the Pressecta, and in the south, from the Year 1805 to the Year 1814. By W. F. P.

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ALL the variety of Bibles and Testaments published by the American Bible Society, for sale for cash at the Society's prices, at the Bille Descript, for sale for cash at the Society's prices, at the Bille Descript, for sale for cash at the Society's prices, at the Bille Descript, from 81,25 to 82. Corthbill.

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May 6.

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on. "Moy 13.

SILK AND SHAWL STORE,

POETRY.

[For the Boston Recorder.] THOU GOD SEEST ME."-GER. 13: 16.

Along the slippery path of youth, When by temptations sore beset,

Although no eye may see, O let me not to sin consent, For " Thou God seest me If vain companions should entice
To mirth and revelry,
O keep me from the road to vice,
For "Thou God seest me."

When dangers press on every hand, Which I could not foresee, O give me grace to firmly stand, For "Thou God seest me."

No duty let me e'er neglect, But give my heart to thee; From every evil, Lord, protect, For "Thou God seest me." Wher e'er my wandering feet may go,
What e'er my lot may be,
This solemn truth I'd ever know,
That "Thou God seest me." M. P. O.

MISCELLANY.

where I could rest myself from my constant and most laborious exertions. The man of the house was absent from home, but the good woman was very kind, and supplied me with some acceptable refreshments. After having rested, and become re-invigorated by the warmth of the fire, I started again, with a greater distance to traverse than before, ere I could reach the house where I had left my horse.

The second state was a most severa efficient where invigorated by the warmth of the fire, I started again, with a greater distance to traverse than before, ere I could reach the house where I had left my horse.

The second state was a most severa efficient was always neen that he member shall deal in the destructive beverage which caused his overthrow. I wish they were more watchful to see the good rule observed. Sometimes I fear it is neglected. And if Edward Waterford had been put to a business where the means of intoxication were not so convenient, he might bave lived a respected and worthy man. Don't thee think so?"

I certainly see no reason to doubt it," said I.

In "Sketches of Real Life," or a visit to my native village is the following story.

"Thee remembers Edward Waterford, does'ent thee?" resumed cousin Mary. "He was thy cousin."

"And wasn't he our cousin, too?" interrupted

"And wasn't he our cousin, too?" interrupted cousin Hamah Grey.

"No, he was not related to us at all; but don't interrupt me now. I'll explain it all in due time."

"Very well—proceed with the story."

"I will. Edward Waterford was a very promising boy. Mild, amiable and intelligent; his dark eye sparkled, and his smiling countenance was perhaps the more interesting for its paleness. His mother was left a widow, and in order to provide for her son, placed him at business in the city. But his situation was ill-chosen; it was with a confectioner. Doubtiess his anxious mother thought that such a business was well adapted to the weakness of her boy's constitution, and promised to afford him an ample subsistence, as it was understood to be a very profitable—at least money-making trade. I do not know how it is, but it is certain Edward profited little by it. Besides the confections and sugar toys which it was their business are to the accordance of the superior to it is, but it is certain Edward profited little by it. Besides the confections and sugar toys which it was their business to manufacture, there were cordials and other strong drinks prepared in such a manner as to be palatable and disguise in some degree the character of the principal material. It was to be expected that the boy would taste the sweet things so abundantly around him; and not the least enticing probably were the rich and luscious and stimulating cordials—the noyeau, the perfect lose. See with sweet names and saircy

MISCALANY

MISCONARY ADVENTURE

The company of the

again, with a greater distance where I had left my horse.

The second stage was a more severe affair than the first, for I had to walk fearly the whole length upon the top of a rail fence, and the snow in some places was nearly a foot deep above the fence. I balanced myself with a rail, but frequently tumbled into the snow. As I drew near to the house, the residents saw me, and sent a man out with the horse to my aid, so that the worst of my trouble was over.

After another rest, I started for my home, the neighbor accompanying me with his horse to beat the road, and to assist me in case any difficulty should occur. It was a dreadful struggle even for the poor beasts; but we finally arrived at my place in safety, to the great satisfaction of all parties.

I feel however that I need rest; for my bones

I feel however that I need rest; for my bones

After mother rest, I started for my home, the infancy. From her early youth she was the sub-parents, and was dedicated to God in baptism in fancy. From her early youth she was the sub-parents, and to assist me in case any difficulty should occur. It was a dreadful struggle even for the poor beasts; but we finally arrived at my place in safety, to the great satisfaction of all parties.

I feel however that I need rest; for my bones

After another rest, I started for my home, the neighbor accompanying me with his forces to best of feetings of regiegoes in the season of much religious impressions; at the age of 15, during a season of much religious impression; at the age of 15, during a season of much religious impression; at the age of 15, during a season of much religious impression of the property of the pr

THE STORY OF EDWARD WATERFORD.

In "Sketches of Real Life," or a visit to my native village is the following story.

"Thee remembers Edward Waterford, does'ent thee?" resumed cousin Mary. "He was thy of her favorite stanza,

"Short is the passage, short the space
Between my home and me;
There, there behold the radiant place,
How near those mansions be."

How near those mansions be."

A few weeks before her death, she sent fir her pastor into her sick chamber, and there as the list act of maternal love gave up her little babe in baptism to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

She gave to her numerous friends little mementos of affections, and as she was able from time to time, wrote letters of advice and adnomition to her husband, and near friends, to be opened and read after her death. She was perfectly composed and happy in all these arrangements, as much so apparently as though the journey which she was about to take, was only for a day. A few hours before her death, she called her husband and her friends to her bed-side, and bade them all farewell, and gave to each the parting kiss, and thri and her friends to her bed-side, and bade them all farewell, and gave to each the parting kiss, and then for a little time seemed to sink into a state of unconsciousness." A few minutes before her death, she was heard in a low whisper to exclain, "happy! happy! happy!" and then without a groan, or struggle, she ceased to breathe, and her ransomed spirit took its flight to realins of immortal plore.

ransomed spirit those as a significant tall glory.

"Gently the passing spirit fled,
Sustained by grace divine;
Oh may such grace on us be shed,
And make our end like thine."



NEW VOLUME.

A WEEKLY PAPER FOR YOUTH.

A WEEKLY PAPER FOR YOUTH.

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and are generally for a contains are mostly in the narrative form,
ince. Religion, Morally, History, Obsticary, Benevolence,
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of these articles are illustrated by Petures. An Ludex closes
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No advertisements, and nothing sectation or controversial,
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to the taste of all Evengelical denominators.

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TOWNSEND'S ARRANGEMENT OF THE

TOWNSEND'S ARRANGEMENT OF THE MISLE.

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copious selection of references given, etc. by the Rev. T. W. Cost. D. D., the President of Transylvania University. In two volumes, 8vo.

Parck.—Fight Deliars per copy in handsome cloth binding; Misc Dollars in plain sheep and Tea Bellurs in plain calf. To those who wish to take but one volume, the price will be \$1,50, for the Old Testament, and \$4,00 for the new in cloth binding.

37 The biblistical student will find this work an important auxiliary, and to families this edition of the Bible may be recommended as possessing peculiar advantages for the purpose of general reading. Prefixed to each volume is an index pointing out appropriate partons of the Seripture for every day, by advantage of the Seripture for every day, by advantage of the Seripture for every day, by an another the series of the Seripture of the year.—X. Y. Charchman.

37 Townson's arrangement of the Holy Seriptures is an improvement which we regard as one of very great value, and which would approach as near perfection as human labors can, were the poetical parts arranged in parallelisms, (they are so arranged in the edition of Dr. Coul.—X. Y. Consurvaid Adsertises.

37 The present work must be considered as a valuable accession to the stores of biblical literature. The work has taken a perinament station among some of the most excit publications of recent years.—Extente Renses.

37 The valued but regard this as one of the richest contributions of the through the same of the richest contribution of the more English reader; and assists him in comprehending the scope and aim of the several inspired writers, which if removes the obscurity that rests on many isolated passages, and elucidates the harmony and connection of the various parts of the sacred volume.—Bestage Renses.

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CONGREGA We do not believe rch government is wise that there sho designed as a relig all ages; and the one state of socio other. We should I form of church elf to the genius ferent parts of the tertaining these v Christian church. les laid down by nforms to these pri ith, we regard as a

the subject opens llowship, on which a oroughly emancip -minded bigotry et on a level. But, notwithstand m the hints which w Testament, th

istian church woul ition that Presby t, while Presbyteri ve find in the New Te

to the church : but, i at, then, it has severa

is, the congregation of be gregation of believe h pure, unmixed con; no provision here for an to thee as an heathen,"
2. Admitting that we wew of the injunction of ect to find some exa cipline, which would a eaking of a particular co directs them, when they (1 Co. 5: 1-6.) to proce -cut him off. This e the church of God wh " bishops, presbylers, the session, or Raul says, "when ye are the church—1 ss leaders, circuit pre This, then, is Congr 3. When speaking of th

Presbyterian churches be custom is, to say, " T Pennsylvania," "the El ork," "the Methodist chunguage naturally arises urch. Hence, we off aking of a " branch of the a particular place. But to

church, in the sense of a only as the mystical e, invisible church con ly and spiritually unit church in any particula